

THE CHRONICLE.

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THE TARIFF.

The large and rapidly accumulating surplus in the treasury, it is true, is an evidence of the almost boundless resources of a country that is able to own a billion and a half of dollars, but it also clearly indicates gross mismanagement in the finances of the country, for which somebody is, or ought to be, responsible. It matters not how rich we may be as a nation, sound financial policy dictates, and the public interest demands, that the people should not be burdened with taxation to produce an annual surplus more than sufficient to defray the expenses of the government on the basis of expenditure commensurate with that of Mr. Buchanan's administration, a surplus on which interest is being lost, as not one dollar of it, under existing laws, can be used in extinguishing the principal of the national debt except in the purchase of bonds at a ruinous premium. The United States government, the State governments, the civil and municipal corporations, and the people, being at present so largely in debt, common prudence and discretion would seem to dictate the lightening of the burdens of taxation upon the people as much as possible while this state of things lasts. Accordingly the expenditures of the national government ought to be cut down to the lowest possible economical standard, and no more money collected than is necessary to defray these expenses, and meet the just obligations of the government to its creditors and soldiers. The primary object of the revenue system of the government, then, should be to raise this amount of revenue, and this revenue, from the foundation of the government, has been raised by levying duties on foreign imports as a favorite and popular mode of taxation with the American people. In adjusting the tariff to produce this revenue, it should be laid, as far as practicable, on luxuries and not upon the necessities of life. The rich are able to pay the tax, and do not mind it, while a few dollars is a matter of considerable importance to a poor man towards supporting his family. The idea of protection does not enter at all into the discussion from a democratic standpoint except the fact that every duty laid upon a product of American industry is a protection incidentally to that industry to the extent of the duty laid, and, in adjusting the rate, we give the preference to our own products over those imported from foreign countries when this is practicable. This is the whole matter in a nutshell.

BLAINE IN LONDON.

His Extremely Remarkable Career is
Duly Set Forth.

From London papers which have just arrived, says W. H. Slivier in Tid-Bits, we learn a great many facts about Mr. Blaine which have hitherto escaped his American biographers. Some extracts are appended:

The Rt. Hon. James G. Blaine and wife have just arrived in this city. Mr. Blaine is at present Governor-General of Maine, a province on the southwestern coast of Lake Mississippi. In addition to this office he holds that of Vice-President of the Republic, in accordance with the title adopted by the Parliament at Washington, which gives the vice-presidential position to the man who secures the second highest vote for President. Mr. Blaine would have been elected President and Mr. Cleveland Vice-President had not the Chinese delegates to the national convention opposed him on account of a previously expressed opinion that the emigration of Chinese should be stopped.

Mr. Blaine is a first cousin of the Rt. Hon. William F. Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill, and is expected to call upon him to-morrow to formulate governmental plans for action on the reassembling of the American senate in November. Mr. Cody being a senator from the province of Key West, beyond the Mississippi river, and a strong supporter of the government.

Mr. Blaine's military title is Major General, although he seldom uses it. He gained it by gallant action on the field at Lookout Mountain, where he commanded the Second Chicago Infantry under Gen. Beauregard. Besides receiving his commission as Brigadier General he was warmly complimented in a personal letter from President Jefferson Davis and Secretary of War Stanton. Later he took a prominent part in the capture of New York and in the reduction of Fort Duquesne.

While a member of President Garfield's Cabinet, he proposed the prohibition measure known as the Maine law, which is in force throughout all the northwestern provinces with the single exception of Staten Island.

As a literary man, Mr. Blaine is well known, he having issued from the press in the last eighteen months, a work entitled "Twenty Years in

Parliament," which treats largely of his experience in the National Assembly, which we have briefly alluded to. Under the nom de plume of 'Howells' he has written some very creditable verses for the magazine. He is also editor of the leading Washington newspaper, the Congressional Record.

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A statement of the mineral productions of the United States in the calendar year 1886 has been issued by the United States Geological Survey in advance of the forthcoming report on the mineral resources of the United States prepared by David T. Day, Chief of the Division of Mining Statistics and Technology, which makes a very gratifying showing: The has been an aggregate increase, in value of \$37,000,000 over the previous year (1885), and iron products show a gain of \$49,500,000 over the previous year (1885). Some industries have decreased and this reduces the average increase below that of pig iron.

OUR exchanges speak of a new organization which is called "The Sons of Veterans," composed of young men in the north, the sons of ex-union soldiers, whose object, if we may judge by their utterances and outgivings, seems to be that of perpetuating the unpleasant memories and animosities of the late civil war. As the all-wise Creator seems to have decreed that we should be one people and nation, it appears that good sense and patriotism ought to prompt us to desire to live in peace and harmony with each other, forgetting former prejudices and animosities on the altar of our common country that we may so live in peace, and mutually study how best to promote the prosperity and advance the interest of the land that gave us birth. We are aware that at this point of the argument we are met with the charge of rebellion, and it is insisted that we deserve to be treated as malefactors and criminals because we are guilty of treason. Conceding, for the sake of the argument, that this is so, were we not driven into rebellion by what we thought the aggressions of the northern people upon our rights? And, if there has been treason, common sense dictates that it should either be punished, or condoned. This everlasting harping upon the past and raking up old grievances does no good, and may be productive of a great deal of harm. It is true that the people of the north hated slavery, but it is equally true that those States originally introduced slavery into this country. Whatever vituperative epithets we may feel disposed to apply to each other, the impartial verdict of history will pronounce the war a civil revolution in which an honorable man might well array himself, without any disparagement of character, on either side according to his convictions and his sense of duty. If a man battle for that which he honestly and conscientiously believes to be right, he is simply a revolutionist and is in no sense a traitor in the common acceptance of the term, and it is unjust and ungenerous to so call him. We have said this much because we believe that the spirit which inspired the organization of "The Sons of Veterans," if it is correctly reported by the press, can be productive of only evil, discord and dissatisfaction and that continually, and therefore we are opposed to all such proceedings.

THE great African explorer, Henry M. Stanley, whose death, in the center of that country, is reported in the newspapers, was a Welchman, but enlisted in the Confederate army, and made a good soldier until he was made prisoner. He was released upon taking service in the United States navy, which he did and, became an ensign on the iron-clad Ticonderoga. In 1868, he became correspondent of the New York Herald in the celebrated British expedition to Abyssinia. Then he went to Spain as a correspondent of the Herald, and, in 1869, he was sent by the Herald to find Dr. Livingston. He was at the opening of the Suez canal, visited Constantinople, Palestine, the Crimea, the valley of the Euphrates, Persia and India. When he turned his attention to the exploration of Africa, he found Dr. Livingston in November 1871, and has added more than any other one man to the world's knowledge of that benighted region. The place at which he is reported to have been drowned is at the head of the lower Congo river, which is six hundred miles from where he was last heard from at Bolobo, and the report of his death comes by cable from the island of St. Thomas. It is regarded as by no means certain that he is dead, as sufficient time has scarcely elapsed for him to have reached the lower Congo, and for the news to

have reached St. Thomas from that distant quarter. All Europe and America will wait with intense interest for further developments.

THE oft recurring instances of the execution of popular vengeance by the use of mob or lynch law, cannot be regarded by reflecting peaceable and law-abiding citizens with any other feelings than those of regret. Whilst, in many instances, the enormity of the crimes thus punished seemed to palliate, if not to justify, the resort to such methods, yet if the community once becomes habituated to this dangerous and alarming practice, life and property will be thereby rendered insecure, and the very ends of justice will be, in many cases, defeated. It is a bad precedent to allow an infuriated mob of citizens, however honest and well meaning, to act as judge, jury and executioner, and swing up, without the formalities even, of a legal trial, the vilest of criminals, for experience shows that public opinion is apt, sometimes to commit serious blunders in the haste and excitement which usually attends such proceedings. It would be well enough for the regulators to hang and shoot all of the grand rascals in the community, but what guaranty has society that they will deal in this way with nobody but grand rascals? As we have laws for the protection of life and property, would it not be well to hold up on this business for a spell, and throw the weight of a sound and healthy public sentiment in the scale to insist that the criminal laws of the country are promptly and faithfully executed.

BOULANGER is said to have replied in answer to a request to lead a coup d'etat, for the restoration of the monarchy: "If ever I take part is a coup d'etat it will be against the monarchists to maintain the republic."

This patriotic sentiment settles the fate of France. The only man who could have any chance of success in an attempt to restore monarchy and legitimacy to France, indignantly refuses to lead the movement, and declares his devotion to republican principles. If, therefore, the present ministry in France has to go, there is no probability of its being succeeded by any thing but a republican cabinet organized on a new principle, and if Boulanger is sincere, it settles the fate of the Bourbon dynasty, and the Bonapartists pretensions, at least, for some time to come.

News was received at Nashville, on the 25th instant, that a wealthy farmer named Bunn was returning home from Murfreesboro in company with a friend, having on his person a large sum of money in greenbacks, and, when about ten miles from town, they were halted by three villains who demanded their money or their lives. Bunn gave up his roll of money, but his friend pretended to pull out his purse, but pulled his pistol, jumped behind his horse, and opened fire on the robbers. They returned the shots and struck Bunn in the thigh inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal. A posse in pursuit of the waylayers, one of whom is known to be Lands an ex-convict.

THE fact has been developed in the correspondence of the New York World that London society papers are in the habit of ridiculing American women resident in England for their alleged toadyism and obsequiousness to royalty and noble birth. And a city editor lets out to the correspondent the true inwardness of the whole matter. He says that the average English woman is jealous of the favor and popularity while the superior sprightliness and intelligence of the American ladies procures for them in England, and that this is the only way to make his paper popular among English ladies. A most humiliating confession indeed.

ANOTHER of those disgraceful fights occurred the other day in the thirteenth district of Davidson county at a frolic between Berry Griffith and Shelby West, in which the fight became general and the ladies, in their alarm, beat a hasty retreat. During the melee, Griffith drew a knife and made three lunges at West. He cut a gash several inches long in the left side of his head, stabbed him in the left side, making a frightful cut, while the third cut penetrated his left lung. West is thought to be mortally wounded. Griffith made his escape.

A EXCHANGE suggests the formation of an anti-chestnut party. This kind of a party might do a great deal of good in purging political parties of anti-diluvianism, but Ben Butler, Hon. John Sherman, Hon. Jas. Blaine, of Maine; and Hon. W. E. Chandler and their respective friends would oppose with all their might and main, and would probably defeat the organization of a party so fatal to their aspirations. Old political chestnuts would stand

mighty little chance at the hands of such a party.

ELECTRICAL street cars are now running in Baltimore, Md.; Port Huron, Mich.; Windsor, Canada; Detroit, Mich.; Appleton, Wis.; Scranton, Pa.; Denver, Cal.; Montgomery, Ala.; Kansas City, Orange, N. J.; Richmond, Va.; Mansfield, O.; St. Paul, Min.; and Newport, Ky. The list of towns where electric roads are under contract is almost without end, and it is said to be so much cheaper than horse power that it is thought it will supersede horse cars altogether before very long.

A MR. WARNER B. BATEMAN, one of the Hon. John Sherman's henchmen, in his very natural and commendable admiration and enthusiasm for his patron, says that Sherman will receive the nomination and endorsement of the Ohio Republican Convention, which is likely, but when Mr. Bateman goes to the utmost tether of his zeal and asserts that the Hon. John can carry Indiana, he is wide of the mark. The Hon. John couldn't touch Indiana with a forty foot pole.

IN regard to the effect of the labor movement on national politics Mr. Carlisle is reported as saying that "it is reasonable to suppose that the old parties will lose in equal proportions according to their numbers." This is a very sensible remark, and, if it be true, it will not affect the result of the elections in Indiana and New York, and will diminish the republican majorities in republican States in the same proportions that it diminishes the democratic vote in the same States.

A TELEGRAM from New York dated the 25th inst., says: The Rev. Dr. W. E. Ward, of Nashville, Tenn., who was a passenger on the Cunard steamer Aurora, died on the homeward voyage on the 20th inst. Mr. Ward was accompanied by his daughter, with whom he had made a European tour. The steamer arrived last night with the body on board. It still lies on the vessel awaiting the arrival of friends.

NATURE having failed to furnish Judge Finley, the Kentucky political scavenger with brains and intellect to attack Gen. Buckner and the democratic party logically and courteously like a gentleman of the grand old Kentucky style, that worthy, for lack of argument, is pulling the choicest epithets from the vocabulary of Billingsgate, and hurling them harmlessly at the feet of the Kentucky democracy.

MR. BLAINE is in Scotland, according to Mr. Carnegie, participating in a highland reel with keen enjoyment." So Mr. C. told an Edinburgh reporter. Only think of the great, magnetic American statesman dancing the highland fling! Mr. Sherman need not make any pretensions to the Scotch vote hereafter.

THE Camp-meeting at High Bridge, Ky., last Sunday was attended by at least 10,000 people. Dr. R. H. Rivers, of Louisville, preached. A great deal of disorderly and scandalous conduct was carried on in the woods outside of the camp by people who had better have staid at home.

DR. J. D. RUCKER, a distinguished and highly connected young physician of Nashville, a victim of the morphine habit, while riding out with a young lady on the afternoon of the 25th inst., became unconscious, and was driven to his office by the young lady where he was taken out and is likely to die from the effects of the drug. The affair created quite a sensation in fashionable circles.

CHICAGO News: Elizabeth Maud Jerome, the New Haven girl who has just married Yan Phou Lee, the Chinaman graduate of Yale college, is heiress of \$100,000. Notwithstanding Yan is well educated, and evidently a very shrewd gentleman, the general verdict undoubtedly is that Elizabeth Maud is a Phou Lee allee Samee.

SUNDAY morning at 1 o'clock John Graem while intoxicated, at Pine Bluff, Ark., assaulted his aunt, Mrs. Crook, with a knife inflicting a wound in the breast which will probably prove fatal. In his drunken fury he dealt several wounds on his wife and his cousin, a young man in the house. He is in custody to await the action of the law.

DICK HOOVER, the negro ravisher, who outraged a negro woman near Fosterville last week, was surrounded, at noon on the 24th inst., by an infuriated mob of colored men, two and a half miles from Fosterville and his body riddled with bullets.

TREMENDOUS storms of rain have recently occurred in Massachusetts,

FERTILIZER!

THREE OF THE FOUR PREMIUMS

Awarded for the Best Samples of Tobacco shown at the Democrat's Fair was raised by the use of

National Fertilizer!

IT HAS THE LEAD OF ALL FERTILIZERS FOR RAISING FINE AS WELL AS LARGE QUANTITIES OF TOBACCO.

Cec. T. Rosson District No. 5, was Awarded and Received \$75 in Gold

Offered by the National Fertilizer Company for the best acre of Tobacco raised by use of National Fertilizer.

He Raised 1,575 Lbs. to the Acre. WHO CAN BEAT IT!

—FOR SALE BY—

KEESEEE & NORTHINGTON.

Maine, Mew Hampshire, and in the Mohawk valley, in the State of New York, doing immense damage to property, bridges, railroads and public highways. The losses will foot up in the millions, besides detentions to trade and travel.

A NEGRO snake charmer in Little Rock was picking up a few dimes on the street the other day by swallowing a snake for public amusement. The serpent grew tired of being swallowed for the amusement of the public, and exhibited his disgust and rage by biting the darkey severely on the neck.—*Avantache.*

WHEN Stephen Hotchkiss beat Joe Lackey's brains out for eloping with Mrs. Hotchkiss, the jury of inquest said that "it was just what he should have done." If this is to be regarded as an precedent hereafter, it will tend very greatly to put a stop to the heinous crime of eloping with other men's wives.

AN IMMENSE flow of natural gas has been struck at Howell, Michigan. Parties were digging a well, at Walter Papworth's residence, when a terrific roaring was heard and stones and dirt were blown 100 feet into the air. The flow was lighted, and a flame as large as a barrel ascended thirty feet.

Two murderers imprisoned in the jail at Fort Payne, Ala., tried to affect their escape by burning the structure. The other prisoners barely escaped with their lives, but the murderers were burned alive in the holocaust which they came so near creating.

BY THE loss of the steamer Sir John Lawrence recently in the Bay of Bengal 800 persons were drowned! Passengers on board numbered 750, officers and crew 50. Every person on board found a watery grave. The passengers were mostly female Bengalese.

JOHN TAYLOR, the President of the Latter day Saints (Mormons) and successor to Brigham Young, was called upon to hand in his checks at 7:55 p. m., on the 25th inst., and his dying bedside was surrounded by his weeping widows and numerous children.

THE oldest bank note in existence is in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg. It was issued by the Chinese government and is dated 1899, B. C. It is written by hand, as printing had not been invented at the date of its issuance.

AT HELENA, ARK., the river suddenly caved in on the west side a space of sixty feet wide by eight hundred feet long. A portion of the track of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad went down with it.

A MAN named Lee Shellenberger was hung the other day in Nebraska by a mob for the horrible crime of murdering his little daughter at the instigation of his second wife, her stepmother.

GEN. WILLIAM MCKEE DUNN, ex-Judge Advocate General of the army, died in his seventy-second year on the 24th inst., at his country residence, Maplewood, Fairfax county, Va.

A LADY of Montreal, Canada, had two hundred cats. Her neighbors couldn't stand it. So they had the nuisance abated and the cats destroyed. The L. of M. has instituted a suit in the courts.

AN EDITOR named C. G. Newman and a lawyer named J. M. Taylor had a set to at fistfists at Pine Bluff, Ark., the other day. Nobody was seriously hurt and no arrests were made.

It is stated that Atlanta, Ga., handles this year 1,000,000 water-melons. This is one method the southern States have of getting even with their northern sisters.

DR. MCGLYNN says that he is still a priest and always will be a priest, but this seems very much "like the play of Hamlet with the character Hamlet left out."

MR. CHAUNCEY M. DEFEW, determined not to be outdone in his presidential aspirations as a dark horse, has gone to Scotland to see Mr. Carnegie.

QUEEN KAPOLANI's reception on her return home to the Hawaiian Islands was not near so enthusiastic as that over her departure.

NEVR Guntersville, Ala., a negro decapitated a white man with a scythe. So says the American.

MISS JENNIE DENNIS died at Nicholasville, Ky., aged ninety-seven years. Rather an old maid.

Commissioner Hord.

Commissioner Hord's visit Saturday was a compliment to the farmers of Montgomery. It speaks well for our agricultural interest to see the head of the agricultural department of the State government mixing with our farmers, aiding them by encouraging words, sound judgement and money premiums to develop the agricultural resources of the State. He is the right man in the right place, and an educated farmer of experience who knows the wants of the agricultural interest, and has started off well. Let all farmers rally to his support, organize and maintain an independence, and secure that necessary co-operation to be easily had, and which has never been offered before. He offers the Montgomery farmers the following premiums on wheat:

For the best bushel of wheat grown in the county of Montgomery, of any variety	\$10 00
25 best bushels, any variety	8 00
50 best bushels, any variety	5 00
100 best bushels, any variety	2 00

A Story of Books.

Books are not sold nowadays at publisher's prices. The prices you see in catalogues mean nothing. Macaulay's Essays, 3 volumes, list \$3.75. We sell it at \$2.25. Dickens' works are catalogued at three times their value and other books in a similar manner. Only American copyrighted books are put down at anything like their real price. Subscription books are enormously high; in proof of this, we notice, when first published the country is flooded with them at high prices and as soon as the sale drops off down come the prices about one half. Mark Twain's books were once sold \$3.75, early, and now can be had for \$2.25. We sell all books at a fair and even price, and have bargains to offer to close buyers.

OWEN, MOORE & ATKINSON.

The Excellent Qualities.

Of the delightful liquid fruit remedies, Syrup of figs, commend it to all who suffer from Habitual Constipation and kindred ills. Being in liquid form and pleasing to the taste, harmless in its nature, strengthening as well as cleansing in its properties, it is easily taken by old and young, and truly beneficial in its effects, and therefore the favorite family remedy, especially with the ladies and children, who require a gentle yet effective laxative. For sale by all leading druggists.